

Elements of IPM for Peas in New York State

MAJOR PESTS		
Insects	Diseases	Weeds
seed corn maggot	seed decay and root rot	broadleaves
	pea wilt	annual grasses
	Aschochyta leaf spot	perennial weeds

A. SITE PREPARATION AND SELECTION	Acreage Goal	Points
1) Review weed map/list of fields to choose appropriate weed control strategies. See the Weed Assessment List available for use in satisfying this element.	50%	10
2) Crop rotation. Rotate with grains to avoid root rots and seed decay and reduce soil compaction.	100%	10
3) Soil test at least once every 3 years. Maintain records. Fertilize according to test results	100%	5
B. PLANTING		
1) Use recommended commercial seed treatment and soil treatment for control of root rot, and seed decay.	50%	5
C. PEST MONITORING and FORECASTING		
1) Update weed map/list of the field when crop small for use in evaluating the current year's weed control and for use in determining if a post emergent treatment is needed. See the Weed Assessment List available for use in satisfying this element.	50%	10
D. PEST MANAGEMENT		
1) Keep records of pest densities, pest favorable conditions, cultural procedures, and pesticide applications for use in the future, including incidence and severity of root and foliar diseases and seed corn maggot.	20%	10
2) Choose labeled pesticides that have the least environmental impact. Choose pesticides that preserve natural enemies.	35%	5
E. POST HARVEST		
1) Make (or update if one has been made for this field previously) a weed map/list of the field for use in planning for next year. See the Weed Assessment List available for use in satisfying this element.	50%	10
2) Establish cover crop or plant another crop for weed control and nitrogen retention and root disease suppression	90%	10

Total Points Available: 75

Points needed to qualify (80%): 60

TO LEARN MORE...

Specific information about the use of these IPM elements can be found in the following publications:

[Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production.](#)

[A Method to Measure the Environmental Impact of Pesticides.](#) 1992. New York Food and Life Sciences Bulletin Number 139.

The above reference material can be obtained from county Cornell Cooperative Extension offices.